

# Foch's Reserves Halt Foe on Both Flanks; Germans, Striking for Marne, Gain 3 Miles

Says Asquith Is Bound to Germany by "Vice Cult"

U.S. Gives Up Hope of Peace With Austria

M'Adoo Warns Railroad Men Not to Strike

Hearst Papers Feed Bonfires In Two Towns

Teuton Waves Beaten Back By Americans

35,000 Prisoners, Immense Booty, Claimed by Berlin

Witness for Defence in Maud Allan's Libel Suit Names Other Notables

47,000 Britons in "Fear of Exposure"

Publisher Seeks to Couple Ex-Premier With Teuton - Peace Conspiracy

Diplomats so Regard Lansing's Indorsement of Czechoslovak Aspirations

All Work for U. S., He Says, and Government Can't Be Coerced

Justice Pledged To All Workers

Message to Union Heads Appeals for Patriotic Support of Nation in War

Flushing and Poughkeepsie Burn "Americans" and "Journals"

Repeated Counter Attacks Fail to Shake Grip on Cantigny

Heavy Air Fighting Opens on Toul Front

Pershing's Men Shatter a Raiding Patrol East of Luneville

Germans Warned Victory Is Far Off

Big Guns, Munitions, Aeroplanes and Hospital Supplies Seized, Teutons Report

Battle Is Unabated Along 35-Mile Line

Allies Cling to Outskirts of Soissons; Hold Rheims; Give Ground in Centre

LONDON, May 30.—Noel Pemberton-Billing, Member of Parliament for East Hertfordshire and publisher of the newspaper "Vigilante," opening his defence in his trial in the Bow Street Police Court to-day on the charge of libelling Maud Allan, dancer, and J. T. Grein, manager of the Independent Theatre, called Mrs. Villiers Stewart to prove the existence of a book which Pemberton-Billing alleged had been prepared by German secret agents, containing the names of 47,000 British persons said to be addicted to vice and held in bondage to Germany through fear of exposure.

Mrs. Stewart, under examination by Mr. Pemberton-Billing, said the book which she had seen but which was not produced, contained the names of ex-Premier Asquith and Mrs. Asquith, Viscount Haldane, former Secretary for War, and Justice Darling, who is trying the case against the Member of Parliament.

Prince of Wied Had Book

Another witness, Captain Harold Spencer, said he was shown the book by Prince William of Wied in Albania. He said he did not remember seeing Mr. Asquith's name in it, but he declared the names of Mrs. Asquith and Viscount Haldane were there.

Captain Spencer and Mrs. Stewart both said they had been threatened, the former after he had communicated the facts to the authorities, and Mr. Pemberton-Billing asked the judge for protection for himself and his witnesses. The judge referred him to the chief commissioner of police.

Captain Spencer, before giving the names of Mrs. Asquith and Viscount Haldane, said he would only give the names of those who had been approached and had succumbed to German temptation. He had placed the information before the Foreign Office, the War Office and the Admiralty.

Political Pressure Alleged

"There was great political pressure brought to bear," said the witness, "and I was told that if it were published it would undermine the whole fabric of the government. I then took it to the political machine."

Captain Spencer declared that pressure had been brought to bear to suppress the matter in September last, when "a political crisis was on and they were trying to bring Asquith back to power."

Mr. Pemberton-Billing explained that his object in calling evidence as to the existence of the book of names was to prove the existence of the "cult" referred to in the alleged libel and its political significance.

Continuing his testimony, Captain Spencer, who was a member of the International Gendarmerie in Albania before the war and aide-de-camp to Prince William of Wied and is now a member of the Royal Air Force, said he wrote the article which contained the alleged libel and which was based on a letter from Marie Corelli, the novelist.

Alleges Financial Plot

Last September he had heard of a camorra in financial circles, whose object was to get Asquith back in power and make a German peace. As a precaution he informed American naval headquarters so that the plot might be frustrated.

"Admiral Mayo and his secretary came to me and got the whole statement," he said.

Asked whether he knew of operations of the camorra between England and Germany, the witness replied: "They have had messages sent between England and Germany with this intelligence."

"One of the principal messengers," he said he learned from persons who were reported to the Intelligence Department, "was a well known English society woman, Mrs. George Keppel." He said he had seen Mrs. Keppel come back from Holland.

Miss Allan, Engaged To Dance in 'Salome,' Viciously Attacked

The charge against Noel Pemberton-Billing, member of Parliament, of libelling Maud Allan, an American dancer, and J. T. Grein, manager of the Independent Theatre, was continued to-day.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The United States government has abandoned the idea that Austria-Hungary can be detached from the Teutonic alliance. Such was the interpretation placed to-day by Allied diplomats upon Secretary of State Lansing's announcement yesterday that "the nationalistic aspirations of the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs for freedom have the earnest sympathy" of this government.

It became known to-day that the State Department had been furnished all the correspondence between the Allied powers, Siberia and leaders of the Jugo-Slav movement, which resulted in the negotiation of an entente between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs and a clear understanding between Italy and Serbia concerning the aspirations of the Croats, Slovenes and Serbs of Austria-Hungary.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Railroad employees were reminded by Director General McAdoo to-night that they are employees of the United States in time of war and that a strike means a blow at their own government and the hampering of transportation essential to protect the hundreds of thousands of American boys fighting on the battlefields of Europe.

In a telegram to the heads of all

About 200 of Mr. Hearst's morning papers were piled in the street in front of Murray Hill Station, and the little mound was surmounted by a huge black bottle bearing the familiar apothecary's poison label—skull and crossbones. The skull and crossbones were in fiery red, but the sinister aspect of the label was slightly relieved by a black slouch hat set at a saucy angle on the grinning skull.

The bonfire proved to be the funeral pyre of Hearst papers at Murray Hill, for following the brief ceremony the two newsdealers of the village, I. Rosenblum and Goodman & Dalsky, announced that after to-morrow they would sell neither "The New York Journal" nor "The New York Mirror."

"Camouflage" Burned

The bonfire celebration started at 7:45 o'clock, and most of those who participated came without breakfast, but hunger did not interfere with the good humor and orderliness of the morning programme. Just before Morris L. Beard, advertising manager for Colgate & Co., touched a match to the pile, somebody in the crowd gave a mock cry of alarm.

"Look out, Morris!" he shouted. "The American flag is smeared all over the front page of Hearst's sheet this morning. You'll be desecrating the flag."

"That's Hearst's favorite camouflage," replied Mr. Beard, lighting the pile. "The thing is coiled in the flag and we've got to burn it, flag and all. What would you do with a German spy in American army uniform?"

"Shoot him!" yelled one of the bonfire enthusiasts.

Stuck up around the bonfire were

Memorial Day was celebrated in two towns—Flushing and Poughkeepsie—by the burning in public and with fitting ceremonies of William Randolph Hearst's "American" and "Evening Journal."

The town of Flushing began its Memorial Day celebration bright and early with a bonfire of all "The New York Americans" which could be bought from newsdealers around Main Street, Bridge Street and Murray Hill stations.

The town of Poughkeepsie began its Memorial Day celebration with the burning of a bonfire of all "The New York Americans" which could be bought from newsdealers around Main Street, Bridge Street and Murray Hill stations.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The American soldiers are considering the part they may play in the battle that is raging to the northwest of their positions. There is no doubt that every available man in France will be thrown into the combat wherever the French High Command deems necessary. Whatever is to be done will not be known, however, until the Americans are actually engaged, for it would be inadvisable to discuss troop movements of any character.

The battle between Soissons and Rheims has drained all activity from the zone in which the main body of the American expeditionary forces hold positions. Except for aerial fighting, quiet is reported from all the fronts.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30.—Another strong enemy counter attack against the American troops in the Cantigny sector, west of Montdidier, has met with a complete repulse.

The Americans have been subjected to almost continuous attacks since they stormed their way into Cantigny. In every case the enemy's waves have been broken against the stone wall resistance of the Americans.

This latest German assault appears to have been the heaviest the Teutons have yet essayed in their attempt to evict the overseas men from the village of Cantigny.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 29.—After a period of almost unprecedented quiet, the American sector northwest of Toul suddenly has become very active.

Last night and to-day the Germans threw over hundreds of shells of all sizes and kept up a destructive and harassing fire. The American guns have been just as busy and are giving the enemy more than he sends. The artillery duel continues strong to-night.

It is not improbable that the Germans have some plans in which they may employ their infantry.

Counter Blow Repulsed

The first German counter attack against Cantigny took place at 5:10 o'clock Monday afternoon. It was preceded by a barrage. The second counter attack was launched at 6:14 p. m. One enemy wave passed beyond the American barrage, but our infantrymen drove off the Germans in No Man's Land.

The third counter attack was made at 5 o'clock this morning, when two German raids were repulsed with heavy losses. The number of German prisoners had been increased this afternoon to 242.

A score were captured this morning. They had hidden in deep caves yesterday and last night.

The American field hospitals won the admiration of all yesterday. On one occasion officers abandoned their mess room to nurses who were making bandages and ate in the yard in front of the building.

A pathetic aftermath of yesterday's advance into Cantigny was the funeral service for several of the Americans this afternoon. It took place in a picturesque little cemetery near the front, which has been recently shelled the same as the American hospitals. Aged French women and little children stripped their gardens of flowers to cover the graves of the American heroes.

The purpose of the German attack to-day against the American positions near Brement, east of Luneville, was to capture Americans. The determined American resistance, however, repulsed the enemy with heavy losses and no Americans were taken prisoner. The Germans attacked at three

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